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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1916.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

### A GOODLY CREED.

Who holds the faith that men are good  
Finds good men everywhere,  
And a belief in brotherhood.  
Will soon implant it there.  
A strict adherence to this creed  
In thought and spoken word and deed,  
Will give the world a smiling face  
And make it quite a friendly place.  
(Copyright, 1916.)

Save today's paper for the school children's playground fund.

Are the hecklers of Mr. Hughes employees of the Republican National Committee?

Bare limbs are becoming common in Washington streets. On trees, of course.

The fact that the Board of Education has decided to have a course for barbers is no reflection upon Mr. Hughes.

"President on His Third Middle Western Trip," announces a headline. Stumping or just making porch speeches?

Scanning the headlines today, the score is Politics, 100; Sports, 3. But after November 7, and the end of the big inning the results will be different.

"United States Business Faces Hard Times," says a headline. Fortunately, United States business is prepared for hard times as it never before has been prepared.

Wall Street may supply the Hughes campaign with funds, but what street is giving the Wilson forces nearly \$2,000,000 to spend. Some thoroughfare in the city of invisible government?

The charge by Democrats that the election of Mr. Hughes is certain to bring war sounds as shallow and unconvincing as the charge by Republicans that the election of Mr. Wilson is certain to bring an end to prosperity.

Those who are so keenly disturbed because the Ten Commandments face school pupils of the District might turn their attention to showing where the commandments teach other than good, before they become further agitated.

Lord Charles Bessford charged in the House of Lords that the action of United States destroyers in rescuing passengers from merchant ships sunk off the American coast by the U-53 showed there was collusion between American officials and the commander of the German submarine. That collusion existed is not to be doubted, but it existed solely between American officials and an American regard for the safety of the lives of innocent noncombatants.

The Washington Herald yesterday made this announcement in its news columns: "The site for the new \$11,000,000 government armor plate plant will not be selected until after election." This announcement probably will put to rest for all time the rumors that political "pull" will be a determining factor in the designation of a site for the proposed government armor plant. The rumors were based almost wholly on a belief that Secretary Daniels would designate a site in some section where votes could be won on November 7, through the building of the plant. By delaying the selection of a site until after November 7, Secretary Daniels practically has eliminated politics as a factor and thus the chances of Washington winning the plant are greatly enhanced. Washington offers the logical site for the plant and the sole duty now facing the business men and citizens fighting for the plant is to prove this fact to the navy officials who will select the site.

"A United States Congress that will not alter the Underwood tariff is the hope of British manufacturers and especially those with factories in Canada." This is the message which comes from the proceedings of the British Trade Commission at Winnipeg, where the commission is conducting investigations to determine the best means of promoting imperial and Dominion export trade once the war is over. "If present plans of the Trade Commission work out," telegraphs the Winnipeg correspondent of the New York Herald, "the tariff wall around Canada will be raised so high that few if any of the products of the United States factories will be able to reach this market, while at the same time the trade balance with the republic will be substantially in favor of Canada." The Underwood tariff has already done wonders for Canada, writes the correspondent, and the Canadian belief is that "A Democratic Congress in the United States will insure a continuance of this ideal condition."

It might be asked of the contending debaters in the matter of marriage of divorced persons, who is endowed with the prescience to discover infallibly who is the "innocent party" in a divorce? If the decree of court is to be taken as the standard, the matter becomes merely one of prima facie regularity and not one of fact at all, and can not be considered in its moral aspect. We hear a great deal in the present war about certain horrible and inhuman acts being "permissible" or "justifiable." That may do very well as a mere rule of action, but it can never be set up as a standard of moral judgment.—St. Louis Star.

## What Mr. Hughes Has Said.

In three weeks the voters of the United States will go to the polls to elect a President. They must choose between Woodrow Wilson and Charles Evans Hughes, making their choice largely on the records of these two men as established in deeds and words.

As President, Mr. Wilson has had a much better opportunity than his opponent to make clear his position on all questions affecting the welfare of the nation. Mr. Hughes, stepping down from the bench of the Supreme Court, has had to rely almost wholly on speechmaking to explain himself and his views to the voters.

The Republican nominee has made the most of his opportunity in speechmaking. As the campaign nears an end and the voter reviews the numerous utterances of Mr. Hughes, the question is asked: "Just what does Mr. Hughes stand for?" The answer may be found in the following excerpts from Mr. Hughes' addresses setting forth his position on practically all of the important issues of the campaign:

It is charged that I am destructive and not constructive. Is it not constructive to maintain American rights? Is it not constructive to preserve our peace by adequate preparedness? Is it not constructive to apply the doctrine of a protective tariff? Is it not constructive to have efficiency in administration?

My friends, we are destructive only in order to lay the basis for constructive work which we promise to do for the benefit of the American people.—Kansas City, September 1.

We were told four years ago that the Republican party was responsible for the high cost of living. The cost of living is higher now than ever before.—Baltimore, October 10.

They (the Democrats) told us four years ago that we were guilty of waste and extravagance, but now they hold the record for waste and extravagance... more than \$230,000,000 in excess of the record of the Republican session of 1910.—Baltimore, October 10.

They told us four years ago in eloquent phrase of the new freedom, but in recent weeks in yielding to the demand for legislation without inquiry as to its justice, they have introduced us to the new slavery.—Baltimore, October 10.

Was the Democratic platform here adopted in 1912 "molasses to catch flies"—otherwise known as American investors? I quote it:

"The constitutional rights of American citizens protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world."—Baltimore, October 10.

Why, I read the other day a description of the Mexican policy as "a policy of peace!"—Baltimore, October 10.

Encouragement of American interests abroad was sneered at. It was called "dollar diplomacy," something shockingly reprehensible. In respect to American interests abroad, we have not had diplomacy without dollars, but diplomacy without sense.—Baltimore, October 10.

During the past three years and a half one would suppose that any American who went abroad to advance American industry and commerce was presumably a bad sort of fellow who had forfeited his rights. Protect him? Why, didn't he go abroad to make money? What a shameless proceeding! Let him stew in his own juice, or let him come home.—Baltimore, October 10.

Our friends on the other side said in this hall four years ago that it was unconstitutional to have a tariff for the purpose of protecting American industry. They are saying very little about it today. They are willing to be unconstitutional to the extent of an inadequate duty on dyestuffs. They talk of "momentous changes" as though "momentous changes" abroad had changed the Constitution of the United States.—Baltimore, October 10.

We cannot have our workmen enjoy the American standard of wages and the American standard of living unless we wisely, not recklessly, use the scientific principle which governs the power in every practicable way to make general prosperity possible in every line of honest activity.—Baltimore, October 10.

We can stand anything in this country but the idea that all you have got to do is to organize a powerful group either of labor or capital and then hold up the government of the United States.—Baltimore, October 10.

I stand here to say that so far as in me lies there will be no abuses through tariff adjustment that I can prevent.—Philadelphia, October 9.

We have not been kept out of war. We have not maintained American rights. We have sacrificed American honor. And we want a change.—Philadelphia, October 9.

We did intervene. It was intervention and nothing else—but not to protect American rights. It was intervention to promote revolution, and to destroy the only semblance of government that Mexico had.—Philadelphia, October 9.

The administration intervened in Mexico to pursue and punish a bandit whom formerly the administration had protected and assisted.—Philadelphia, October 9.

Has America forgotten Carrizal? What was that? Was that peace, or was that war?—Philadelphia, October 9.

The truth is that we have had intermittent peace without honor, and intermittent war, without honor.—Philadelphia, October 9.

I have been asked what, if elected, I will do in Mexico. And I answer that no man on earth can tell what particular sort of mess we will be in next March.—Baltimore, October 10.

I say this: It will be known that if entrusted with the administration of this government, we shall not simply profess to respect the rights of small states, and of our sister republics in this hemisphere, we shall observe these rights.—Philadelphia, October 9.

It will be known that the foundation of our policy... in this hemisphere... is the safeguarding of American lives and property in every jurisdiction.—Philadelphia, October 9.

We propose to protect American lives on land and sea.—Philadelphia, October 9.

We do not propose to tolerate any improper interference with American commerce, with American mails, or with legitimate commercial intercourse. We do not propose to tolerate that any American who is exercising only American rights shall be put on any blacklist by any foreign nation.—Philadelphia, October 9.

We have no intrigues, no unstated purposes, no secret understandings. We stand for the interests of the United States... four-square to the world, first, last and all the time.—Philadelphia, October 9.

Now, I stand here to say that whether as judge or, if elected, as President, on any question coming before me I shall enforce the laws of the land... it makes no difference whether the question is raised by labor or raised by capital.—Philadelphia, October 9.

The best friend of labor is the friend of justice.—Philadelphia, October 9.

I will go to the last fact in ascertaining the justice of an industrial grievance to the end that labor may be treated fairly. I will go to the last fact with reference to any business grievance, to the end that capital may be treated fairly, but I will not go an inch for labor or capital before I know what is right.—Philadelphia, October 9.

I want to see efficiency in government. I desire to see the National Treasury protected from extravagance.—Hornell, N. Y., September 29.

I go upon the principle that there is nothing too good for the men of America in the line of administration. Get the best men for every office. Do not go on the line of least resistance, and see

how little you can do without being found out.—St. Louis, September 2.

We have great men in this country capable of handling foreign affairs. What we want is to use them.—Pittsburgh, September 27.

America is not going forward to win the economic battles of the future with a discarded army. The army of economic power... must be inspired by a common purpose, must have a flag that it recognizes—the flag of co-operation and efficiency.—Cleveland, September 26.

I know nothing more important in connection with our international relations than that we should have the very best ability of the country at the command of the administration....

We talk a great deal about our influence in Latin America, but we cannot maintain it if, as has been done, men who have devoted a large part of their lives to diplomatic work, and have risen in rank, are withdrawn from the service in order to give reward and satisfy mere partisan expediency.—Cleveland, September 26.

I have no sympathy with those who think the world has stopped when success for a few has been gained. There is no halting... the onward march. What we must do, however, in meeting the peculiar problems of this time, is to study carefully, to analyze clearly. We must know where the foot is to rest when it advances another step.—Hornell, N. Y., September 29.

In Indiana, I saw a placard erected by our opponents, with a screed intended to elicit political support. It said in large type, "Plenty of work. No men idle. Full dinner pails." And I thought it must have been expected that it would be read by people without memories!—Coring, N. Y., September 29.

A little less than two years ago there were soup houses in Gary, Ind.... What was the trouble?... There had been a certain theory put into application in an act (the Underwood bill) passed by Congress. It was a theory which paid scant attention to the demands of American labor.... It was not an American theory. I stand here for the Republican doctrine of protection to American industry.—Hornell, N. Y., September 29.

In these excerpts, covering practically every point made by Mr. Hughes in his speech-making tours, it will be seen that he has sought to make clear his position on most of the issues involved by setting forth wherein he disapproves of the deeds and words of the President. Mr. Hughes has not sidestepped straight, plain declarations of his position on any of the issues of the campaign, nor has he withheld criticism where he believed error has been made. In his efforts to make clear just what kind of a President will occupy the White House in the event of his election he has achieved a notable success.

## Seen and Heard by George Miner.

New York, Oct. 18.—In talking with Mexicans now up here in connection with the international conference, I have been told a lot of interesting scraps of news about Mexican affairs that never get into print. I'll not be greedy, but pass them on for the edification of anybody who cares to read them.

For instance, amnesty has been granted to all members of the Madero family who aided the opponents of the constitutional government and they have been given permission to return to their homes in Mexico.

Secretary of War Obregon, under the sanction of the First Chief, has established a military school for the purpose of affording both theoretical and practical instruction in military science. All members of the various army staffs who have served less than two years and are from 18 to 25 years of age are eligible to attendance.

The banks of issue in Mexico City had a total specie holding of \$86,624,411 for the year 1915 as compared with a total of \$79,448,503 in 1909, but there was a whisper of a revolution, or at least not more than a whisper. It is also claimed that their statements for the present year will make an even better showing.

Thirty new locomotives and many passenger and freight cars have recently been received at the border on account of a large order for rolling stock placed some time ago by the constitutionalist authorities. A large amount of material has also been received for use in repairing engines and cars now in the shops, all of which establishments are now running full force on the work. This is good news, for perhaps there is nothing that Mexico needs more at the present moment than the rehabilitation of her railroads. The war has put the whole equipment pretty well to the bad.

I am also informed that announcement has been made of the consolidation of the Mexican Institute of Mining and Metallurgy with the American Institute of Mining Engineers. The former will be known as the Mexican section of the American society. The combined institute now has a membership approaching 6,000.

The Confederation of United Workmen, of Vera Cruz, has asked Gov. Jara to dissolve the Board of Commerce of that city. The reason given by the workmen is that the decisions of that board enable the merchants to secrete large stocks of the necessary food products and aggravate the condition of the poorer classes.

Energetic steps are being taken to rehabilitate the educational system of the entire republic. Strict enforcement of the compulsory educational law has been ordered and all students who entered the army before completing their studies have been directed to return to their colleges.

A number of railway concessions granted by Huerta have been canceled by the government, in accordance with a decree, issued very early in the revolution, to the effect that none of the acts of the usurper or of state governments giving him allegiance would be recognized by the constitutionalists when they assumed the reins of power.

An American sugar company at Los Mochis, Sinaloa, the largest one of its kind in Mexico, has more than doubled its acreage and production since the commencement of the revolution. Yet the state has been the scene of sanguinary warfare and the warring forces have fought back and forth throughout its entire extent over and over again during the past four years.

The extensive property, formerly occupied by Huerta at Popotla, one of the suburbs of Mexico City, and at one time known as the Convent of Merced, has been taken possession of by the government and is being converted into a founding hospital. When the improvements are complete and modern hygienic appliances are installed, this establishment will give accommodations to many hundreds of little ones.

Repairs to the telegraph lines connecting Mexico City and Acapulco and intermediate points have been completed and communication, which for a long time had been cut off, has been resumed.

Mr. Hughes seems to be demonstrating that the value of heckling may be listed as an asset to the heckled.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

The War Department is in the market for an automobile expert to be stationed at the Rock Island Arsenal in Illinois in connection with its plans for the intensive use of the motor truck in the regular army.

It has called on the United States Civil Service Commission to hold a competitive examination for such an expert. Applicants for the post will be examined by the commission in Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, New York, New Orleans, and St. Louis on October 24.

From the list of eligibles resulting from this examination, certification will be made to fill a vacancy in this post in the Ordnance Department at large at a salary of \$2,400 a year.

Candidates for appointment as automobile expert must show that they have been graduated from a course of four full years of study in a school having a curriculum equivalent to that of a high school. Additional credit will be given for college or university work.

Applicants must have had at least five years' experience in the automobile business, not less than two years of which must have been in a supervisory capacity in the designing or manufacturing department of an automobile factory. In the examination they will be rated according to education, training and experience.

War Department officials are interested in the announcement that the cadet corps at the West Virginia University this year will be the largest in the history of that institution, owing to the exceptionally large enrollment. It will consist of eight companies, in addition to the land of six companies. The total strength will be close to 600, with an average of about seventy officers and men to each company. Last year there were only six companies.

The Navy Department has received official dispatches telling of the almost total destruction of the American naval station on the island of Culebra, near Porto Rico, during the recent hurricane that swept the West Indies. The island station was used as a marine drill ground. No loss of life occurred.

One man in every 1,000 should be recruited for the army to meet demands for the present and immediate future, according to the views of officials of the adjutant general's office of the War Department. Instructions have been sent to all recruiting stations to attempt to realize this ideal.

This result can be obtained, it is pointed out, only by canvassing every accessible locality in the United States and establishing, through the aid of the available postmaster, a conveniently located recruiting agency for each small area.

While the present organization of the recruiting service is considered satisfactory, the time has come to establish definite limits to each district, not only to facilitate the work through postmaster, but also to give each recruiting officer exact information as to the recruiting areas for which he is responsible. War Department officials contend.

Hereafter, without lessening the efforts that have been taken to procure recruits in the cities and large towns, special additional effort will be made to recruit thoroughly all the rural districts. In fixing the limits of present recruiting districts, it has been necessary to transfer recruiting stations from one district to another. These transfers will cause little inconvenience to the recruiting officers, however.

The appointment of sixteen qualified assistant corps has been recommended by the adjutant general of the army. The question as to whether they shall be appointed this year or sixteen officers have been referred to the Judge Adjutant General of the Army for a decision.

## ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence for twenty days granted Capt. F. S. Miller, detached list, infantry. Capt. Miller, detached list, infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will proceed to home. Capt. Miller, detached list, infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will proceed to home. Capt. Miller, detached list, infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will proceed to home.

Special orders relating to Capt. Homer R. Old, Coast Artillery Corps, detached list, infantry. Capt. Old, Coast Artillery Corps, detached list, infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will proceed to home.

Resignation of Second Lieut. Joseph P. Killebrew, Second Infantry, Alabama National Guard, accepted by President.

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## The Lincolns and Whitmans

By JOHN D. BARRY.

People like Abraham Lincoln and Walt Whitman must have a very good time in life. "Ah, but they are the exceptional people," I suppose they are; but I wonder if they are really as exceptional as they seem to be. I suspect that there are a great many Walt Whitmans in the world and a great many Lincolns. Perhaps I ought to say, to be closer to what I have in mind, that there are many men who, under favoring conditions, could develop into Lincolns and Whitmans. The Lincoln and the Whitman, successful, each in his own way. Through their success they doubtless lost all as well as gained. Behind their gain and their loss, however, stood those qualities that made them great. They were men, not machines. They were men, not machines. They were men, not machines.

Whitman first lived his poetry. The circumstances that made him put it into writing may have been accidental. There are men now living all about us who are men, not machines. They are men, not machines. They are men, not machines.

Similarly the Lincolns live beside us. Now and then we may be clear visioned enough to see them and to realize the privilege of knowing them and sharing their easy expressions of good will. Look about in your acquaintance and see if you can't find a Lincoln. The type is commoner than the Whitman type, though the Whitman is by no means rare. Our life tends to develop rather, to make conspicuous fewer Whitmans than Lincolns, perhaps because it is so practical. Whitman, shrewd as he was in some ways, with the universal human contradiction at times starting in poets, was a living embodiment of the beauty that might go with the unpractical and with the wealth so curiously disregarded in our thrifty society. Lincoln belonged to his period and expressed the best of its ideals. He played the game, and he lived it. He was a man, not a machine. He was a man, not a machine. He was a man, not a machine.

Of Whitmans I have known very few, perhaps because they are not likely to flourish in the restricted paths where I have got into the habit of walking. They seldom reveal themselves, for example, in the crowd and among the people that like to consider themselves as sophisticated. As a rule, they wear the kind of clothes that the sophisticated have chosen to convert into one of their many prejudices. But no prejudices can bother the Whitmans. They live in a realm where prejudice pines away and dies through neglect. They walk through the world with a freedom that is one of their most enviable possessions. Just to see them smiling, apparently on intimate terms with the whole universe, is to feel a sense of liberation. Not to know a Whitman is to be deprived of a reward of living and a guide to health. And yet, I am acquainted with people who wouldn't care to meet one and who, if they happened to meet one, would never think of keeping up the acquaintance.

There are those who speak of Abraham Lincoln as if he had been divinely sent into the world to meet a great occasion and to do a great work. I hope I shall not seem irreverent if I frankly disagree with this view. I don't believe that he was sent for any special occasion or work. I do believe that while he was meeting that occasion and doing that work there were many other Lincolns who might have served as well as he. I don't agree with those literary critics who think that Walt Whitman was sent here on the great mission of liberalizing his brotherly love, in comradeship and in the appreciation of the marvelous speaking of the whole universe, in comradeship and in the appreciation of the marvelous speaking of the whole universe, in comradeship and in the appreciation of the marvelous speaking of the whole universe.

While Walt Whitman was singing aloud the other Whitmans were making a great chorus. The best he could do was to remind us that, far from some exceptional, they represented the common elements of man, elements, when conspicuously displayed, suggesting an ever abundant and an all-wise and resplendent origin.

When we feel dispirited or pessimistic or when we think that we have been injured by this person or that person, or when we fall into the mood where the petty things of life take the center of the stage and try to pass themselves off as the whole world, it is well to think of the Whitmans and the Lincolns and ask how they would behave in our place. Would they be mooping?

A Good Motto.  
Let's hurry  
For today  
May be the  
Comes tomorrow.  
—Farm Life.

EVERY ONE visiting Washington wishes to take away something as a memento of the trip. The National Remembrance Shop, at the National Hotel, is a place where you can get a good thing for a good price.

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